1. A method for treating a neoplasm comprising cells, comprising:

administering to said neoplasm an amount of a mutant human herpes simplex virus which is oncolytic to cells in said neoplasm, wherein said virus does not produce a functionally active wild-type glycoprotein C polypeptide capable of binding heparan sulfate.

B1

2. A method of claim 1, wherein said virus comprises a deletion in the UL44 gene which codes for heparan binding of glycoprotein C polypeptide.

4. A method of claim 1, wherein said virus comprises an insertion in the UL44 gene which codes for heparan binding of glycoprotein C polypeptide.

B2

7. A method of claim 1, wherein said virus is impaired in its ability to infect, or attach to the surface of normal cells as compared to the wild-type parental strain.

B3

9. A method of claim 1, wherein said neoplasm is an adenocarcinoma.

10. A kit comprising a mutant human herpes simplex virus which is oncolytic to cells in a neoplasm, wherein said virus does not produce a functionally active wild-type glycoprotein C polypeptide capable of binding heparan sulfate

B4

and a chemotheraputic agent.

11. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a mutant human herpes simplex virus wherein said virus does not produce a functionally active wild-type glycoprotein C polypeptide coded for by the UL 44 gene, and a carrier in a sterile physiologically balanced solution.